

Pierre Thibodeau

1631 - 1704 (73 years)

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General Information on Pierre:

JEAN PIERRE THIBODEAU

"Born in France to 1631. Was said to be Martaizé native, parish of the lordship of Aulnay in Loudunais, Haut Poitou, province of Vienna or St. Etienne de Marans, near La Rochelle. He could also come from the Vendée, around St-Jacques the Moutiers Mauxfaits.

March 25, 1654, Emmanuel (THE BLIND OF BELLE ISLE) Leborne, charters a ship, Châteaufort. armed for war, with another merchant of La Rochelle, the Sieur Guibeau and controlled by the latter. Pierre was hired by THE BLIND as stable colon. Sometime in Canada at the end of May 1654. THE BLIND, (Senior creditor of Charles d'Aulnay, a leading colonizer of Acadia who died two years ago), seizes several establishments and takes possession of, in the same year, Port Royal.

(Peter Vincent, the ancestor of Clement, husband of Yvette Thibodeau, was, according to the Father Lanctôt omi on the same ferry.) The Châteaufort, armed for war, was made available by Le Borgne partner, the Duke of Vendôme, from La Rochelle March 25, 1654

It carries on board some new settlers, Pierre Vincent and Michel Richard, laborers, and Pierre Thibodeau, miller. It is also loaded with supplies, weapons and ammunition, which is valued at 75,000 pounds (\$ 15,000). The yacht of 300 tons arrived at Port-Royal in mid-May 1654. "Two months after the arrival of Peter (Thibodeau) in Canada, July 31, 1654, although one is in full-time peace, an English fleet, commanded by Major Robert Sedgwick, appeared before Port Royal: it is composed of three warships and a ketch (two masts sailboat) carrying 500 soldiers. Sedgwick arrives at Fort St. John River, which he seized and where he was took prisoner, Charles de Saint-Étienne de La Tour, governor of Acadia. After two weeks of stubborn resistance, despite its small garrison 120 men, Germain Doucet dit La Verdure, commander of Port-Royal, did capitulate. The French garrison and its commander and Le Borgne, are returned to France aboard Châteauford. After the departure of the French garrison, the British also left Port Royal, leaving no garrison, people governed themselves by a Board, chaired by a trustee, Guillaume Trahan

Pierre Thibeau acquires a wide land grant "in-the-top of the Dauphin River", near Port Royal. The site is called Pree-Ronde or "Village Thibeau." It is located ten miles from the mouth of River Port Royal, in the heart of the valley of the same name. The site is now known as Round Hill, Nova Scotia. He set a house with farm buildings and a grist mill and boards, powered by near rivers called "Des-Loups-Marins." title miller of Pree-Ronde is renowned.

In 1659, Pierre married Joan (Jeanne) Terriau, daughter of Jean and Perrine BOURG. Joan was born in 1644 in Port-Royal. Her father, born in 1601, hails from Martaizé. He married in France in 1635 and arrived in Canada around 1637.

Their son Pierre Terriau, brother of Joan, is the origin of the establishment of the Grand Pré (Saint-Charles les Mines and St. Joseph River Duck). Marchand furs. Colonizer, farmer, miller, and sawyer Pierre Thibeau opened an establishment founded with his son, the village of Chipoudie (now Riverside-Albert, New Brunswick). They erected a church on the site known today as the Church creek and a flour mill where now stands Mill creek. They also participated in the development of Trois-Rivières or region Chipoudie, Peticoudiac and Memramcouche. Pierre would have obtained the Governor of New France, M. de Frontenac, June 20, 1695, a grant of the lordship of Kaouaskagouche (Vraskagache) between Desires and Majois Mountains in Acadia (now in Maine). This area is located along the Kennebec River and is 2 miles (8 km) deep and 1 mile (2 km) on each side of the river, including the islands.

In 1699, Peter bought a sawmill that he brought from Boston. He moved in 1700 to Chipoudie. The dealership he claims in this area is 2.5 km on each side of the river and 10 km depth. Difficulties with the lord of Beaubassin, M. de la Valliere will ensure that it will never get the titles and privileges of that territory. M. de la Valliere claims the place and has more influence with the French royal authority.

The census of 1671,

Peter is 40 years old and Joan 27. They have six children: Mary Elder, age 10, the youngest Marie, 9, the youngest Marie, 7, Anne-Marie Elder, 6, Catherine, 4 years and Peter Senior, 1 year. They have 12 cattle and 11 sheep. Their arable land measuring 7 acres.

Census of 1686,

Peter aged 55 and Joan 43. Their 14 children live with them: Mary Elder, 25, the youngest daughter Marie, 23 years old, the youngest Marie, 21, Anne-Marie Elder, 20, Catherine, 19, Peter Senior, 16 years, Jeanne, 14, Jean-Pierre, 13, Anthony, 12, Peter the youngest, aged 10, Michael, 8, Cecilia, 6 years, Anne-Marie Louise, 4 years, Claude, 2 years. They have one rifle, 10 acres arable, 14 cattle and 5 sheep.

The Census of 1693,

Pierre was 62 and Joan 50. They have seven children at home: Antoine Pierre Cadet, 15, Michael, 13, Cecilia, 11 years, Anne-Marie-Louise, age 10, Claude, 8, Catherine Joseph, 7 years and Charles, 7 years. They have 20 cattle, 30 sheep, 12 pigs, 2 guns and 30 acres tillable.

In the Spring 1698, accompanied by his sons Jean-Pierre Antoine, Pierre Cadet, Michel and his friend Pierre Gaudet, Pierre Thibeau goes up 'at the eastern end of the Chignecto Bay in search of new lands to create Acadian settlements. They enter the basin Chipoudie, then go up the river Petitcoudiak exploring the banks. They make up even later Memramcouk the river. Returning to Basin Chipoudie, they set up camp on the present site of Shepody, New Brunswick. In July 1698, Peter left two of his sons at Chipoudie Naxouat and goes to the top of the St. John River to the governor 'Then Mr. Villebon. He wants permission to establish new settlements in the region explored. Returning to Port Royal, he organized a group of people willing to settle in the new region. Guillaume Blanchard and his two sons, **François Broussard**, André and Jacques Martin, Jehan and Pierre Pitre are the number. Pierre acquires flour for six months, tools, seeds, 2 oxen and 1 horse. In late July 1698, upon arrival at Chipoudie, they organize the new facility by building a house, a barn and a barn in which are piled hay. Maliseet Indians, long Thibeau partners in the fur trade, participate in the exploration of the hinterland in order to find a place to build a flour mill powered by the river. They work until late

autumn. Buildings are closed. Maliseet settled on the spot for the winter. All Acadians returned to Port-Royal.

Census In 1698,

Pierre is 67 years old and Joan, 55. Children attending the Pree-Ronde: Jean-Pierre, 24, Anthony, 22, Pierre Cadet, 21, Michael, 19 years, Claude, 13 years, Catherine Joseph, 11, and Charles, age 7. They have 20 cattle, 20 sheep, 8 pigs, 32 acres arable, 20 fruit trees and four guns. During winter 1698-1699, preparations are well underway to complete the foundation at Chipoudie. The following spring, a fresh start with his son and his companions to Chipoudie. He brings new provisions, four oxen and a herd of cows and sheep. Maliseet are still on site. It is plowing and sowing. Clearing and construction of buildings, the ditch and the sluice was continued. In the fall, They are preparing to return to Port-Royal. Three of the sons of Pierre, Antoine, Pierre Michel and the younger, remain at Chipoudie with Malecite trap. Upon arrival at Port-Royal, Peter learns that M. de la Valliere, seigneur of Beaubassin, is claiming ownership of the territory newly discovered. Peter Nelson, a merchant buys in Boston, the mechanisms of a flour mill and a sawmill. He returned to Chipoudie in the spring with his family. His companions the first time accompanying and 6 other boys committed to pay for 2 years. Three sons are still there in the company of Maliseet. They carry ammunition and supplies of all kinds, the mechanisms of the two mills and a full backyard horses, cows, bull, pigs, chickens, geese, ducks, and? It is plowing and sowing and ditches and dikes is completed. The construction of another dam at the top of a waterfall is carried on a small rapid river which flows into the basin Chipoudie. This dam is designed to hold water and create a reservoir to supply the mills. They also builds locks to regulate the flow of water to the mills. In the fall of 1700, the two mills are in working order. Buildings are completed. Grasslands are bordered by 1,400 meters of ditches and dikes. To keep the settlement moving, young willow are planted. Pierre returns to Port Royal with his wife and younger children. His son Antoine, Pierre and Michel Cadet remain on site as well as Pitre and 6 men engaged brothers.

Census of 1700,

Peter and Joan 69 57. Children living with them are: Anne-Marie-Louise, 17, Catherine Joseph, 14, Claude, 13 and Charles, 11. They have 20 cattle, 28 sheep, 32 acres arable and 3 guns. Peter and Joan have 31 grandchildren son and 21 granddaughters. In nearly 60 years, the clan Thibeauveau is composed of 70 people. Pierre overwinter next to the Pree-Ronde. In spring 1701, he sends supplies to Chipoudie through the brothers André and Jacques Martin and Jean Pitre, from marriage to Port Royal and returning with their wives to settle. On December 28, 1704, death of Pierre Thibeauveau the Pree-Ronde at the age of 73 years. June 2, 1705, the State Council confirms ownership by Mr. de la Valliere land in question and still protects the rights of Acadians who settled there. On 12 July 1707, Joan Terriau donated all his property to his children (document in the Archives of France and its colonies).

At the census of 1714,

Joan is 71 years old and lives in Pree-Ronde with his son Charles, 25. Joan has at least 48 small-son, 52 granddaughters, 15 great-grandchildren and 10 great-son granddaughters. Several of his children died. Terriau Joan died at Port-Royal, December 8, 1726, at the age of 83.

September 1, 1755,

The British burned Chipoudie. More than 80 homes and 100 other buildings were burned. Women and children (30) were taken prisoner.

The foregoing was written by Maurice Thibodeau which I added an excerpt from the work of the Father Lanctôt. I wanted to show that our ancestors had two traveled together in 1654. Mr. Maurice Thibodeau is the author of an excellent documentary on "internet", concerning the family of Pierre Thibodeau.

Stephen A. White, Genealogist
Centre d'études acadiennes
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